#### Optical and NIR observations for gravitational-wave counterpart by J-GEM collaboration

Mahito Sasada (Hiroshima University) on behalf of J-GEM Team

# Electro-magnetic counterpart for GW phenomenon

#### Electro-magnetic (EM) counterpart

 Mergers of black hole-neutron star (BH-NS), and binary neutron star (BNS) pairs are expected to radiate an EM emission.



NASA/CXC/M.Weiss

- The EM data of GW source tell us different aspects of the merger event.
- Multi-messenger observation can reveal the physical background of the merger.

# GW sources discovered by LIGO/Virgo



Credits: LIGO/VIrgo/Northwestern Univ./Frank Elavsky

#### The EM Observations for GW170817

# GW170817

- LIGO/Virgo detected the GW on 17 Aug. 2017.
- GW170817 was identified as the EM counterpart in the entire wavelength.
- Gamma-ray: Detect gamma-ray emission after 1.74 seconds of GW detection.
- **X-ray**: Detect after 9 days of GW detection.
- **Optical and NIR**: Identify optical counterpart after 10.87 hours.
- Radio: Detect after 16 days.



## Implication from EM Observation

 Optical and infrared emissions are radiated by the radioactive decays of nuclei generated by r-process (Kilonova model).

 Radio, X-ray and gamma-ray emissions would come from the relativistic jet which was generated by the BNS merger.





Tanaka+17

## How to Identify Optical Counterpart



Lipunov+ 2017

- There are many stars and galaxies within the probable region of GW170817.
- $\cdot$  It is not easy to identify an optical transient from the obtained image.

#### Decline of Optical and NIR Brightness



#### J-GEM (Japanese collaboration for Gravitational-wave Electro-Magnetic follow-up)



# Purpose of J-GEM

#### Purpose

- Multi-messenger observation to reveal the physical background of GW sources
- $\cdot$  Identify and observe an optical counterpart of GW source

#### Requirements

- Survey huge area (> 10 sq. degrees)
- Identify the optical counterpart as soon as possible to understand an early phase of GW event.

#### Approach

• We do a survey observation by using many Japanese telescopes

# J-GEM Observation for GW170817

 J-GEM succeeded the observation for the EM counterpart of GW170817 by using IRSF, MOA-II, B&C and Subaru/HSC. (Utsumi+ 2017, Tanaka+ 2017, Tominaga+ 2018)



Image obtained by IRSF & Subaru/HSC



#### Strategy of J-GEM Observation

# Two types of telescope

Normal Telescope (FoV < 1 deg^2)

Telescope having large FoV (FoV > 1 deg^2)



- Different strategies depending on telescopes
- Identify the EM counterpart using both types of telescopes

## Strategy for Normal Telescope

The survey area will be huge.

- ✦ Normal optical telescopes can not cover the entire survey area.
- Optical counterpart should be associated with a host galaxy.
  - Observe candidate galaxies, and identify the associated transient (Targeted Observation).
     GW170817 was discovered by the similar way.
- A huge possible region of the GW arrival direction
  List candidate galaxies within the possible region, and observe with many collaborate telescopes
- Do not duplicate candidate host galaxy to survey efficiently.
  - ➡ Share a list of candidate host galaxies, and realtime observing information

## Strategy for Large-FoV Telescope

• We will survey an entire region of the GW possible area.



Share galaxy info

Morokuma+ 2016; Yoshida+ 2018

### Scheme of Transient Exploration



- Make galaxy list
- $\cdot$  Serve realtime info

### Scheme of Transient Exploration



- Observe
- Reduce

## Scheme of Transient Exploration



Reduce

- Save/show obtained images
- Calculate limiting flux
- Subtract image

### Sharing Information System; planner

#### For engineering purpose

Event list | Candidates | Observing Log | Groups | Admin

Need machine readable format like JSON output? Just replace "main.html" with "processor.py" or click here. Fri, 08 Feb 2019 13:14:24 GMT

#### candidate : U181121

	galid	eventid	prob	inserted	ra	dec	dist	OptExpected	NirExpected	state	obsids	updated	filter and depth (5 $\sigma$ AB)	hastransient
	GL232358+164636	U181121	0.13906	2018-11-21 03:42:01,651110	350,99	16.7766	184.1125	23,8	21.3	analyzed	OAOWFC, TIT-OAO- GRB50CM, MITSuME- Okayama, Kanata, MITSuME-Akeno, Kanata-HONIR	2018-11-27 12:00:02,091829	G=18.35, H=18.09, H=18.24, G=19.26, G=18.56, I=18.91, I=18.14, R=18.52, I=18.11, G=18.92, I=19.01, I=16.16, I=19.22, R=19.33, R=19.19, R=18.55, I=18.34, R=15.11, R=13.23, G=19.14, R=19.34, R=19.56, I=16.24, G=18.69, G=15.12, I=13.06, G=15.36, R=18.44, R=19.22, R=15.49	NO
	GL232357+164638	U181121	0.13405	2018-11-21 03:42:01,651110	350,9892	16,7772	183,8161	23,8	21,3	analyzed	OAOWFC, TIT-OAO- GRB50CM, MITSuME- Okayama, Kanata, MITSuME-Akeno, Kanata-HONIR	2018-11-27 12:00:14,972767	G=18.35, H=18.09, H=18.24, G=19.26, G=18.56, I=18.91, I=18.14, R=18.52, I=18.11, G=18.92, I=19.01, I=16.16, I=19.22, R=19.33, R=19.19, R=18.55, I=18.34, R=15.11, R=13.23, G=19.14, R=19.34, R=19.56, I=16.24, G=18.69, G=15.12, I=13.06, G=15.36, R=18.44, R=19.22, R=15.49	NO
	GL232431+165205	U181121	0,085688	2018-11-21 03:42:01,651110	351,1306	16,8681	179,6364	23,8	21,3	analyzed	Kanata, OAOWFC, TIT-OAO-GRB50CM, MITSuME-Akeno, Kanata-HONIR	2018-11-27 11:54:10,830935	R=15.11, G=15.12, R=19.84, R=19.56, I=16.16, R=18.55, G=15.36, I=19.22, G=19.26, H=18.31, I=16.24, H=16.52, G=18.69, R=19.02, R=15.49, I=18.34	NO
	GL232301+174430	U181121	0,068632	2018-11-21 03:42:01.651110	350.7549	17.7417	179,6273	23,8	21,3	observed	Kanata, SaCRA- MuSaSHI, SaCRA, Kanata-HONIR	2018-11-29 03:15:30,256661	z=18,62, r=18,68, z=18,98, z=18,99, i=19,01, r=18,62, i=19,03, z=18,68, r=18,66, r=18,99, R=19,20, i=18,66, i=18,98, H=18,44, R=19,15, i=18,68, i=18,69	NO
) í	alaxy IC		roba	ability		Ga	alax	y Info		Ο	bs Teles		Obs Info	Flag

- List candidate galaxies from GLADE catalogue including over 3 million galaxies.
- Share information to avoid a duplication of observations

## J-GEM Ranking on GW170817



 NGC 4993 got 11-th rank based on GLADE galaxies with 3D probability map and B-mag brightness.

## How complete?



- 8223 SN Ia are used to validate GLADE completeness
- Targeted observation with planner is promising for GW events up to 200Mpc

# Image Subtraction



- Web-base image server system.
- Assemble images obtained by each telescope.

# Identification



- Compare with reference image obtained by several projects including PanSTARRS and 2MASS.
- $\cdot$  Do image subtraction
- Compare between obtained and reference images using subtracted image and blinking gif image.

## Schedule for O3

LIGO-VIRGO Joint Run Planning Committee

LIGO-G1801056

#### Working schedule for O3

(Public document G1801056-v4, based on G1800889-v7)



We have done three-times test observations for GW alert.

## Coordinated Observation for GW Alert



Find transient by eye

## Coordinated Observation

Observed 10/33 galaxies using two telescopes in three hours.

Obtained Image



Reference Image



## Coordinated Observation

Observed 10/33 galaxies using two telescopes in three hours.

Obtained Image



Reference Image



We have identified the transient (supernova, ~18.8 mag) 1.5 hours after starting observations.

# Engineering Run (ER13)

- Engineering Run (ER13) was conducted from 14th to 18th Dec.
- We did the preparation of EM observation for GW event.

There was no public alert of GW event during ER13.

# Summary

- · J-GEM succeeded to observe an EM counterpart of GW170817.
- Construct observational systems both for normal and wide-field FoV telescopes to observe an optical counterpart of GW source.
- Made web-base systems:
  - 1. Share a list of candidate galaxies in a probability area of GW event and observational information.
  - 2. Assemble observed images and subtract from reference to identify the transient.
- Did coordinated test observations with dummy alert of GW event.

#### We prepare a system to identify EM counterpart.

## Thank you for your attention